NEW YORK HERALD THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1869.

OF THE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. 

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NISLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, -THE DOKE'S MOTTO. LAUGA KEENES THEATRE, Broadway.-WIVES

NEW BOWERY THEATER, Bowery. - KENNETH-BUC BOWERY THEATER, BOWSES, .- THE SIKES-THE DOKE'S WHAT IS IN PROOF MILES BOY

BARNING AMERICAN MUSTUM, Broadway - GEN TOS THESE AND WIFE CON. NUTE AND MINNIE WARREN at all the Parks Bequiser. Afternoon and Evening. BETTATES MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broad.

WOOD & MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway .- Bruightan

IRVING HALL, Irving place.-THE STEREOPTICON.

THE NEW IDEA 485 Broadway .- Songs. Bunnesques AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. - BALLETT NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Bratopia.

New York, Thursday, June 25, 1863.

## THE SITUATION.

All the news from Harrisburg would indicate that the rebels are moving directly upon that city, though slowly, not only with cavalry, but with a large army of infantry and artillery to support them. They were only six miles from Carlisle yesterday, and were still advancing. Our troops abandoned Shippensburg at one o'clock yesterday, the telegraph operator clearing out to Gleason's Station. Deserters report that the whole of Gen. Ewell's forces are now in Pennsylvania. At halfpast four o'clock last evening the rebel infantry were reported coming over the mountain from Mercersburg, where they were in large force.

Information received at General Schenck's head quarters yesterday morning from Frederick says that the rebels, with a considerable force of in fantry, cavalry and artillery are again threatening that city, and are half way between Middletown and Boonsboro, crossing South Mountain.

Our latest advices from Vicksburg are to the 20th, from rebel sources at Jackson. They state that at that time a heavy engagement was going on at Big Black bridge between our troops and the rebel cavalry under Jackson. The firing of musketry and arillery is said to have been terrific. Heavy firing was also heard in the direction of Vicksburg. Official despatches from General Grant, dated the 18th, say that everything is progressing well, Johnston's forces are at Yazoo City, Brownsville and Clinton, that we scarcely ever lose a man now. It was intended to open upon the city with hot shot

The General further states that despatches from General Banks have been received by the Department, to the effect that on the 14th. inst., having established his batteries within three hundred and fifty yards of the rebel works at Port Hudson, after a vigorous cannonade he summoned General Gardner to surrender. On his refusal an assault was made, and our forces gained positions within fifty to a hundred yards of the enemy's works, which they held. General Paine was severely wounded. General Banks expressed himself confident of success.

The news from General Hooker's army is not very exciting. Heavy firing was heard yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of Gainesville or Manassas. It is certain, however, that, with the exception of some skirmishing in Bull run valley, there was no fighting yesterday. An important reconnoissance by the cavalry of General Stabel has just been made, the result of which is that no from Culpepper to Warrenton, New Baltimore, haite Plains or Salem, on the west, nor to a distance of several miles south of the Rappahannock in the easte," direction. The main body of Lee's army is supposed to be between Culpepper and Harper's Ferry.

The privateer Tacony is giving a good account of herself among our fishing squadron, and she . appears to be entirely uninterrupted in her raids, no offorts being made by our navy, so far as we know, to stop her in the profitable business of destroying and burning everything carrying the United States flag that comes in her way. She is reported to have destroyed upwards of a dozen vessels on Monday and Tuesday off Martha's Vineyard, including the schooner Marengo.

Our Southern files by the last arrival contain several articles on the present position of the armies of the North and South, and the operations of the French in Mexico. As regards the where abouts of Lee and Hooker the rebels evidently know nothing; but, nevertheless, they assert that they know a great deal, and pretend to be able to mystify the Northern press In regard to the French expedition to Mexico, the Richmond papers appear to be very much pleased. They back up the movements of the Emperor, and say that while it is the interested policy of the North to favor the Mexicans, it is the selemn duty of the South to austain the French in every way and to encourage them to perseverance, as the recognition of the Southern confederacy depends entirely on the previous conquest and subjugation of Mexico by her invaders. They pray for the conquest of Mexico, because on the ruins of that nation their nationality is to rise.

The steamer Eagle, from Havana, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing dates from that city to the 20th inst. There is nothing of importance from Mexico. The rumors that there was still a supply of provisions in Puebla when Ortega surrendered are now positively contradicted Starvation prevailed to a great extent. The city Mexico is to be vigorously defended, the officer command being General Don Juan Jose de la Garza. Marquez, the French ally, was on the road to the city, with his army of seven thousand men. Meanwhile General Bazaine was also moving on the capital by another route, at the head of nine thousand men. The Mexican generals who escaped from Orizaba had arrived at Jalapa, and pushing on to the capital. There was some talk of the removal of the Juarez government from the city. Some two thousand five hundred Mexi o n prisoners had arrived at Vera Cruz, and some

of the officers, who harshly censured the Fronch for invading their country, have been sent to

The one hundred and ninth annual comu ment of Columbia College, of this city, was celebrated yesterday at the Academy of Music, before a large and brilliant audience, largely composed of ladies. The exercises were of the most in teresting character.

Charles Campbell was sentenced by Judge Ship-

man yesterday to three years imprisonment for the manslaughter of John Dease, second mate of the schooner Washington. The United States District Attorney filed a libe

yesterday for the condemnation and forfeiture of the brig Isabella Thompson and her cargo of turpentine and cotton.

The principle involved in a decision of Tudge Betts yesterday is of great importance to reve nue officers and importers. It will be recollected that in the case of the seizure of \$50,000 worth of sugar a verdict was given for the claimants and against the government. The Judge refused a "certificate of reasonable cause," which, if granted, would save Collector Barney from a suit for damages for illegal seizure. This is the first case in which a " certificate" has been refused in this

The stock market was active yeaterday, the chief ex-citement being, as the day before, on the Erie stares. Hudson sold up to 140. Gold was rather better, closing at 143½ a 144. Exchange was 156½ a ½ for bankers' bills. Money was easy; call loans rather 6 than T per cent. Cotton sold yeaterday to the extent of 4,100 bales, clos-ing buoyantly and as high as 61c. a 62c. for middlings. Flour, wheat, corn and oats were a shade lower and less inquired for. Transactions in provisions were restrained

Flour, wheat, corn and oats were a shade lower and less inquired for. Transactions in provisions were restricted. Pork was cheaper. Sugars, melasses, hay, tailow, petroleum, hides and leather were in fair demand, while coffee, teas, rice, seeds, metals, fash, hemp and whalebone were quiet. The auction sale of Lackawanna coal passed off antisfactorily, 26,000 tons having found buyers at from 36 12% a \$4 87% per ton. The freight market was less

The Progress of the Invasion-The Pend-

ing Campaign on the Potemac. The new campaign has now developed itself. It is a campaign of genuine invasion; but what is the prize? The theory that Lee, under cover of a pretended invasion, was sending away his army to Bragg, is exploded. Far more likely it is that Bragg has sent away his army to Lee. So, too, the idea of an invasion of Ohio by way of Western Virginia is dissipated into thin air. The other hypothesis, that Les merely intended to spend the summer in the valley of the Shenandoah and the Upper Potomac, making raids upon Cumberland valley for subsistence and plunder, is also disposed of. It will be seen by a tele graphic despatch from Baltimore that the rebels had already crossed South Mountain, and are marching with infantry, cavalry and artillery upon Frederick, the capital of Maryland out of which a small force sent in advance had previously been driven by some Union cavalry, Yesterday morning they were half way between Middletown and Boonsboro; so that by this time they are probably in possession of Frede rick. What that means we shall presently see. In the same way the force that recently threat ened Harrisburg retired; but now a larger force is advancing against it, and the Union troops are retreating before the invaders. There is no doubt that the rebels would be glad to get posession of Harrisburg; but they can hardly expect that at present. Their immediate object is to destroy the bridge there, or induce our troops to do it, and to destroy the other bridges on the Susquehanna.

Thus, by a bold and rapid movement of the

rebel general, the theatre of war in Virginia has been transferred northeastward from the Rappahannock to the Potomac, and even to the Susquehanna. Lee has successfully achieved the most difficult and dangerous operation in war-a flank movement in presence of the enemy. Had Hooker been on the alert he could have inflicted upon him in his march irreparable damage, and driven him back in confusion. By moving on the chord of the arc, with his fine cavalry he might have seized the gaps in the Blue Ridge and assailed Lee's flank, cutting his army in two, or he could have destroyed his trains and chopped up his rear. But Lee, without any considera ble loss, has succeeded in making a circuit around the right flank of the Union army and getting in the rear of Washington, while Hooker, we believe, is still in the frent of the federal capital. We were told that the cavalry battle at Brandy Station, near the Rappahannock, more than a fortnight ago, would defeat the purpose of Lee and prevent invasion. It has not done so. We have been assured that similar results would flow from the more recent cavalry fights at Aldie and its vicinity-that at least Lee was baffled in his purpose of descending upon the old battle field of Bull run, or upon Washington on its southerd side, or upon Hooker's army. stretched between; and that, in fact, the capital was now safe from strack in the front, which is certainly true, as Lee never contemplated assaulting its formidable fortifications on that side. It does not, however, follow that the city is equally safe from attack in the rear. It was stated yesterday by a correspondent of a city journal, who appears to possess the confidence of our commanding general, that the enemy would not dare to enter Maryland with so fleet an army as that of Hooker in his rear. But from a telegraphic despatch in the same journal it appeared that Lee had already not only dared to cross the Potomac, with at least the van of his army under Ewell, but that he occupied South Mountain and Boonsboro valley. A later despatch this morning shows that his advance had crossed the mountain and was moving on Frederick. How soon the main body may dare to follow remains to be seen. By recent accounts it had been massed in the valley of the Shenandoah, with its communications open on one side with Winchester and with Williamsport on the Upper Potomac, and on the southern side with Culpepper, Gordonsville and Richmond. From his presen position he may follow on the track of Ewell, or by turning short to his right, over the mountains, he may cross the Potomac at Leesburg or still lower down, at Coon's Ford, which is just above the Great Falls, or about afteen miles from Washington-an easy day's march to the capital. It is calculated that the defences on the northern side can be easily carried by an attack by way of Bladens-burg; and it is stated by our Baltimore correspondent that a co-operating corps of Lee eft behind at Fredericksburg, is to cross the

But Lee is not likely to attack the city as long as Hooker's army is intact and can man the fortifications. His object is by manouvres to draw Hooker sufficiently far away from Washing. ton to enable the rebel army to reach it by forced marches and storm the works before Hooker the Union and the constitution.

Lower Potomac at Budd's Ferry, some twenty

five miles below Washington, and that it has

a complete set of pontoons ready for the pur-

can arrive for its relief; or to lure him into a battle at some point in Maryland or Pennsylvania, or in the valley of the Shenandoab, and deteating him, cut off the remnant of his army from Washington, thus rendering the capital of the Union his easy prey. All rebel movements towards Pittsburg.

Harrisburg and Baltimore may be regarded as feints. No doubt if a detachment of four or

five thousand men could by a coup destroy

the government property at Pittsburg and re-

treat, it would be regarded as a very good en-

terprise; and Wheeling might also be visited

at the same time. But that Lee intends to go there, or send any large number his army, under present circumstances, is simply absurd. It serves Lee's purpose to nenace several cities together. The citizens of Pittsburg, the citizens of Harrisburg, the citisens of Baltimore, and the citizens and resi lents of Washington, seem all equally alarmed at the movements of Lee, and at each city the inhabitants are led to believe that his designs are against them. He will do what he can to keep up that terror by occupying a central position. But it is evident that, considering the difficulty of capturing Harrisburg, with the wide Susquehanna between him and it, and how little that city would repay him for the operation he has no serious designs on the capital of Pennsylvania. Neither is it at all probable that he will attack Baltimore, as it is very certain he could not hold it, with Fort, McHenry in the possession of the Union troops and the city accessible to our gunboats. He might destroy it; but, as at least three-fourths of the population sympa-thize with the rebellion, he could have no adequate motive in striking such a blow. But what he is far more likely to do is this: to cut the railroad communication between Phila delphia and Baltimore, and between Harrisburg and Baltimore, and also between Baltimore and Washington, thus isolating the two latter cities from the North, while the cutting of the Central Pennsylvania line, between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, would isolate Maryland and Washington from the West, the Baltimore and Ohio road having been already destroyed from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland. And it is probable that this is the real object of the raids in the direction of Pittsburg and Harrisburg. Without taking a man from the army under his own immediate command, which, it is said, numbers one hunded and twenty-five thousand men, he can employ in this business the independent force which roamed over Western Virginia before he arrived, under Jones, Jenkins and Imboden, numbering nine thousand men; and, in point of fact, it is a small part of this force that, under the protection of the army of Lee, has hitherto created all the consternation in Harrisburg and other parts of Pennsylvania. Lee himself will pro bably soon occupy Frederick or some central point between Baltimore and Washington, thus ompelling Hooker to come out and fight him, under pain of being isolated from East, North and West-every point of the compass except the sea; and from that, too, no doubt, he would ultimately attempt to cut him off by establishing heavy teries on the Lower Potomac. Meantime we shall probably soon hear of the capture of Maryland Heights and the inadequate force which holds it.

Thus does the second campaign in Maryland develop itself. Its crisis cannot be far distant. The most tremendous consequences are involved. Lee has again crossed the Rubicon. Should he be again defeated, and that decisively, it will be the death blow of the rebellion, and the whole concern will suddenly collapse. But if Hooker should be defeated, and Washington captured, the hopes of the confederacy would be revived, and no mortal man can predict what grave results might follow such a catastrophe.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS APPROACHING THE SUBLIME.-As an instance of the efficiency of the censorship which is exercised over the telegrams for the Northern papers by the Baltimore authorities, we append the following telebe seen at a glance that, had this information been allowed to reach us and been published in the HERALD, the results might have been awful :-

To Herald Office:

No train up road yesterday or to-day. Will go up to morrow. Will letters of Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry affairs be published in Herald Tuesday? Any orders

To the most careless observer the danger of the above telegram would at once be apparent. Our readers no doubt remember the celebrated case of Pickwick vs. Bardell, and will recall to mind how Sergeant Buzfuz saw in the words "Chops and tomato sauce" the evidences of a deep laid conspiracy to rob a poor lone widow of her peace of mind. Here we have a still more heinous case, and a censor who is far more acute than even the learned Buzfuz. "No train up road yesterday or to-day." To the uninitiated these words seem simple enough; but to the censor they are contraband; and what shall we say of "any orders?" What danger to the State might not have lurked under these words? The censor was aghast. He at once stopped that telegram, and saved the country.

It is said by some ill natured persons that the telegrams for the New York journals are kept back at Baltimore by those in the interest of the Baltimore dailies. But of course that must be a slander. It is naught but a stern sense of duty which actuates the censor. When he finds such a dangerous telegram as that above given he at all risks retains it.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY .- There is a very absurd discussion going on between the World and Tribune on the platform, the doctrines, the landmarks, the principles, the rules and regu-lations, the aims and the purposes, of the democratic party. In the name of straw hate and root beer, what claim has the World to speak for the democratic party; and in the name of common sense, why should the Tribune worry itself and its readers about the democratic party? Are we still living in the year 1860. and under the democratic regime of poor old Mr. Buchanan; or are we in the midst of a tremendous revolution and civil war, under which all the parties and party platforms of 1860 are buried as deep among the things of the past as the spoils and plunder parties of the old Roman empire? As we understand it, in this great crisis of life or death to the nation. the democratic party and the republican party are but stumbling blocks, their platforms are sheer claptrap, rubbish and unmeaning gibberish, and the only party that can or ought to be tolerated by the American people is the party supporting the war upon the platform of

Pet Halsted on General McClellan.

We publish in another celumn a letter and ard from Mr. O. S. (commonly known as Pet) Halstead, in reference to an item of our Washington correspondence, published on the 19th Our only objection to admitting this card to our columns is that it is conched in language to which our readers are entirely un-accustomed. Pet Hanned has evidently read the *Tribune* too often, and has caught something of its vulgar and ungentlemanly style. Such terms as "a wilfut, wicked and malicious libel and lie," "a base, unprincipled scoundrel and coward." and "a vite slander." are very unrefined, and are never used between gentlemen Poor Greeley has a complete monopoly of this sort of writing, and it seems to suit the audience to whom he addresses himself. But to the readers of such a journal as the HERALD it cannot but prove unfamiliar and repugnant. Howonly through being subjected to Tribune influences, and that his fault lies at poor Greeley's door, we waive this objection and make room

In this very amusing correspondence Pet rate with indignant and undignified emphasis, that our Washington correspondent's statement was "a libel and lie," and Pet Halsted's riends pronounce it "an unqualified falsehood." We are really and sincerely rejoised at this exlanation. We are glad to know that Pet Halsted did not call Gen. McClellan "a damned coward," nor use any such ungentlemanly lanruage, nor express any such ungentlemanly on of the personal or the military characer of one of the greatest generals of the age. Indeed, our satisfaction at the discovery that Pet Halsted said nothing derogatory to Gen. McClellan is of itself a sufficient apology for introducing his card to our readers. Such language as he is represented as using would have been disgraceful and scandalous, and it is a re-lief to be informed that he did not use it. Mr. Halsted has called several times at our office, and while here he has always behaved himself in a proper manner. It would be singular if the atmosphere of Washington er of Willard's had so demoralized him as to make him capable of abusing so able and patriotic a general as McClellan, and we are gratified that the correspondence referred to is so explicit in its declarations that Pet Halsted did nothing of the kind.

Apart from his natural desire to please us by this intelligence, we can see no reason why Pet Halstead should have taken the trouble of writing and copying, and authenticating and endorsing, and witnessing and signing, and sending us, this card. If the occurrences mentioned in our correspondence did not happen, Pet Halsted had only to call upon Colonel Whitely, our Washington correspondent, and state the fact. It would then have been Colonel Whitely's duty either to verify his correspondence or to send us a brief correction. In fact, even if Colonel Whitely's report were true, we do not approve of his telegraphing to the HERALD accounts of barroom squabbles, and burthening our already overcrowded columns with notes of personal altercations-Our correspondents are directed to send us news of public interest and importance, and should be careful not to transmit anything else. Still, if Pet Halsted had called at our Washington bureau, as above directed, we have no doubt that our correspondent would have corrected his misstatement as soon as he was fully satisfied that he had made a misstatement. But then, perhaps, we should never have been aware of Pet Halsted's gentlemanly reticence in regard to General McClellan. That would have been an irretrievable loss. It is an encouraging sign that Mr. Halsted does not now abuse the favorite commander of the Army of the Potomac and the hero of Antietam In a little while we may venture to hope that he will be found calling for McClel lan's restoration to sommand, and joining with all the rest of the people in doing justic to his genius. We know that the Pet is a chivalric admirer of the lamented Kearny, and we are decidedly of the opinion, judging from become an equal admirer of Kearny's former

BOLDNESS OF THE REBEL PRIVATEERS - AND OTHER FLEET OF CRUISERS NEEDED .- By our news columns it will be seen that the pirate bark Tacony is in close proximity to our eastern coast, and is making sad havoc among our poor fishermen, destroying no less than twelve

The exigencies of the case demand that the Navy Department charter every available ressel in this port and in Boston and send them to sea to-day. There are a large number of idle steamers in port coaled and ready for sea, with the exception of their armament which can be put on board in the course of two or three hours.

The Atlantic, Baltic, Illinois, Empire City Mississippi, Fah Kee and Ariel are lying here. and should be despatched by to-night in quest of this troublesome little craft. She ought to be captured before another forty-eight hours

There is no reason that she could not b taken if the Department pursue the right course. The officers at the Navy Yard will do their share, and we hope to record the fact to-morrow that another impropty fleet has left this port to destroy this audacious little pirate.

THE POOR NEGROES-WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE! The New York Tribune is raising a great outcry against the vindictive spirit of persecution which is manifested by certain classes of whites towards the negro race in the Northern States upon the slightest provocation or pretext for the violence of mob law. The question recurs, where lies the responsibility for this vindictive spirit of hostility? We charge it upon such abolition organs as the Tribune, in preaching the doctrine of pegro equality, a doctrine which never has been and never can be recognized in this country until the very foundstions of its society shall have been overthrown. The agitation of this mischievous doctrine very naturally inflames the inborn prejudice of the white race against the unfor tunate black race upon the slightest provocation; and bence our abolition organs, in their efforts to fuse the two races under the law of equality, only create an "irrepressible conflict," at the expense of the poor negroes.

GOOD FOR THE EVENING POST. -The radical Post says, instead of prosecuting the journals for publishing news, the Secretary of War would be better employed just now in prosecuting the war.

THE CONTEST AT PORT HUBSON.—Our latest reliable advices from General Banks' army clearly show that the only thing that has prevented the capture of Part Hudson is the want of men. Had he the available forces that he is generally understood to have. Port Hudson would have been taken when the attack was made upon it in the latter part of May. Thus the imbecility of the War Department

ture of Port Hudson, but has postponed the

opening of the Mississippi and the final triumph of our arms. The laws passed at the last session of Congress gave them ample power to call into the field a force that would enable our generals to meet the rebels at every point with a superior force to that which could be brought against them. But the heads of the departments have been so busy with their intrigues and President making that they have literally done nothing to execute those laws. They could have secured ample means in one month's time to crush the rebellion had they used one-tenth part of the energy displayed by Governor Seymour in sending troops to Pennsylvania. But in the case of General Banks we have long had the impression that there was another game being played. When Gen. Banks was Governor of Mas setts a conspiracy was started against him by the radicals in that State to get him out of the way. Among the leaders of that movement were the two men who now represent that State in the United States Senate. They feared General Banks' popularity and his superior practical talents. Hence the necessity of putting him in the background. Circumstances connected with General Banks' campaign in the Shenandoah valley and other events of the war indicate that the War Department has taken up that conspiracy. These, with the attacks made upon General Banks by the radical organs soon after he arrived at New Orleans, give strength to the rumor that he was sent there to be killed off politically. Hence the failure to give him the support necessary to cope with the rebels in his department. The radicals have not been more suc-

cessful in this attempt to ruin Banks than they were with their Shenandoah valley programme. General Banks rises higher and higher in the public estimation every time that they attempt to disgrace him. Thanks to his military ability, notwithstanding the War Department has failed to give him the support necessary, he has so managed his department that the capture of Port Hudson is certain. It is only a question of time. The action of the War Department has merely caused the sacrifice of many more valuable lives than was necessary and postponed the day of triumph. General Banks will have all the greater glory when the place falls into his hands. Our latest advices set down his suc-

THE YACRTS OFF SANDY HOOK .- Fifteen of sixteen yachts, under the direction of the Commodore of the New York Yacht Club. rendez vous at Sandy Hook to-day, for the purpose of fleet manœuvring, trials of speed, boat racing and all sorts of aquatic sports and exercises. The yachts will remain in that vicinity for five or six days, and the sports will be agreeably diversified. It is by no means improbable that many of the yachts will engage in ocean races or start off on short cruises along the coast to Barnegat or Fire Island. The officers of foreign armed vessels and of our own navy have been invited to be present at the gathering, which will undoubtedly be a most brilliant one.

To say nothing of the recreation and amuse ment afforded by such a rendezvous as this, the members of the Yacht Club will find themselves the gainers in practical seamanship. The Seventh regiment went into camp on Staten Island two or three years ago, and the knowledge thus acquired of great service when the regiment was called upon to take the field against the rebels. So our yachtsmea may be enabled to turn their nautical skill to practical account some day or other as privateersmen or naval officers, and the more they can now learn the deed, no one can say that one of the rebel privateers now cruising off Sandy Hook may not make its appearance in the height of the enjoy ment of the present rendezvous. If so, we shall hear of some admirable manœuvring and splen did sailing. The yachts will show the nautical world some new tacks and artful dodges, and the time made towards New York will be altogether unprecedented. The possibility of such an event will but add zest to the excitement of this salt water festival, however, and no yachtsman worthy of the name will be deterred by such a consideration from keeping his appoint ment at the rendezvous.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO-ADVANCE OF THE FRENCH.-By the steamer just arrived from Havana we obtain news from Mexico of considerable interest. The flight of General Ortega and his officers is now confirmed. He has reached the capital. Juarez has put the city of Mexico in a thorough state of defence. The Mexicans are prepared to defend their capital to the last extremity, and will flood all the approaches to it. The French bave begun their march upon Mexico, aided by the renegade Mexican, Marquez, who, at the head of 7,000 men, is en route for the capital. General Bazaine, with 9,000 French troops, bas also taken up his march for that place. Other divisions of the French army will follow. There seems to have been an unfortunate disagreement among the Mexican authorities. Comonfort accuse Juarez of being the cause of the loss of Puebla Juarez, in turn, likewise accuses Comonfort, and the latter has resigned his command. Spite of these occurrences, it is evident that the Mexicans are determined to defend Mexico, and the French will surely find it a hard matter to capture that city. That Forey will not be enabled to secure it with the dash and promptitude of General Scott is very evident.

service have expired, the government proposes te offer these veterans, in addition to the hundred dollars bounty and pay which all the national soldiers receive, a special bounty of three hundred dollars; that these soldiers are then to be formed into a special corps, and that the government is to be reimbursed, man for man, for this three hundred dollars, from the substitute fund to be raised under the draft, and which, by the terms of the act, must be devoted to this purpose. This is an excellent ides, and we hope that it will immediately be

into practice.

A Good IDEA .- It is given out that in order

to encourage the re-enlistment of the two years and the nine months soldiers, whose terms of

THE FATE OF MILBOY .- One of the two re publican journals of this city which puffed Milroy into a major generalship tast winter says be has been removed from his command. The other says be has been placed under arrest. The news is too good to be true. On the contrary, it is far more likely that he will soon turn up somewhere with a still greater command just as he was rewarded by promotion after the second battle of Bull run, where he per-formed such strange antics. Moreover, he can at Washington has not only delayed the capnow get another wife, having gallantly run away from his better half, leaving her to the tender mercies of the rebels. The best disposition to make of him would be to send him to South Carolina or Georgia to command a negro brigade, with which he might rival the deeds of Montgomery, and perhaps fall into the hands of the Confederates

> WANTED AT WASHINGTON-A "reliable contraband." fresh from the headquarters of General Lee.

## NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Progress of the Siege of Port Hudson and Vicksburg.

Vigorous Assault on the Rebel Works at Port Hudson.

Reported Heavy Engagement on the Big Black.

Cavalry Expeditions to Cut Off Johnston's Supplies,

ron, June 24, 1668.

NEAR VICESHURG, June 18, 1 VIA CAIRO, June 23, 1863.

Everything progresses well here: Johnston's forces are at Yazoo-City, Brownswille

Deserters come out daily. They report rations at We scarcely ever lose a man now.

The health and condition of the troops are mest ex-

Hot Shot to be Thrown Into Vicksburg Corpuncar, June 24, 1863.

A correspondent writing from near Vicksburg, on the

the city on the 20th. News from Port Hudson.

Washington, Jan. 24, 1863.

Despatches from General Banks have been received by the Department, to the effect that on the 14th inst., having established his batteries within three hundred and fifty varies of the rehal marks of the relationship. fifty yards of the rebel works at Port Hudson, after a vigor ous cannonade he summoned General Gardner to surrect der. On his refusal an assault was made, and our force gained positions within fifty to a hundred yards of the enemy's works, which they held. General Paine was fident of success.

Edward Bridges, of Brooklyn, killed.

Albert J. Trumbull, of the same regiment, shot in the right leg, and afterwards suffered amputation in the hos-

Pital at New Oricaus.

Young Bridges was wounded in the foot at the com mencement of the advance upon the place, but persisted in keeping up with his regiment, and was very soon afterwards shot in the grots. He was the son of J. F. Bridges, of Oxford street, Brooklyn.

The Reported Capture of the Gunbea

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1863. The rebel report of the capture of the gunboat Essex probably had its origin in the capture of an officer of a naval battery, connected with the Kesex. The Essex was safe and in good condition up to the 12th inst.

Robot Accounts.
TELEGRAMS TO THE BICEMOND DESPATCH, JUNE 23.

TELEGRAMS TO THE RICEMOND DESPATCH, JUNE 23.

JACKSON, Miss., June 18, 1863.

The enemy's cavalry made a dash on our outposts, near
Edward's depot, yesterday, but found them too strong,
and retreated across the Big Black again.

Scarcely a day passes without an accident on the Meri-dian Railroad, which, being the principal means of trans-portation of supplies, has retarded Johnston's move-

A special despatch to the Mississippian, dated Panola June 18, says that a heavy force of Yankee cavalry is marching on Zeackona, between that point and Grenada. Hatch's and Wallace's Yankee cavalry are rigging rafts to cross the Tallahatchie, with the intention of destroy ing the road below Panois, and cutting of Johnston's sup plies. Another force is crossing the Coldwater, near Senatobia. They came from Memphis.

Gen. Johnston has issued orders granting a full pardon to all deserters in his department who will rejoin their ommands immediately.

Nothing from Vicksburg or Port Hadson. No firing

JACKSON, Miss., June 20, Via Mosila, June 21, 1863.

Citizens just in report a heavy organoment between Jackson's cavalry and the enemy at Big Black bridge. At the time they left the musketry and cannonading were swful and terrific.

Firing is heard in the direction of Vicksburg

A soldier, who escaped from Louisville, Ky., on the 5th, reports that Majors T. P. Thompson and F. M. Cowan were taken to juil in that place and hung, under General Burnside's order forbidding recruiting in that State.

Captain Locke, of the Prize Isabella Thompson.
We are authorized to state that Captain Locke, late is

command of the prize schooner Isabella Thompson, cap-tured by the gunboat United States and sent to this port, is the person who commanded the rebel piratical rea known as the Retribution, and that he fired into one our whaleships, sinking her, with all on board. If this be the case. Captain Locke should be punished as be de-

IMPORTANT BOOK SALE .- Mesers. Bangs, Merwin & Co. till this afternoon sell, at their auction rooms, a valuab collection of expensive and rare books, imported by the late Mr. W. C. Hall. Among the works are "Napoleon's Egypt," 23 vols., folio: "Museb Francais and Museb Royal," 5 vols., folio: "Luedner's Works," 10 vols., 8mo, and a large selection of the Parker Society publications.

Court Catendar—This Day. Stramm Court—Cincon.—Part 1—Adjoursed for Part 2—Calendar unchanged.

The Miscourt Sante Comvention.

Jayranon Cert, June 26, 1863.

The majority report on emancipation was taken up today in the Convention.

Mr. Drans offered an amendment substituting January
1, 1864, for 1876. Lost, 18 to 65.

Mr. Rescription offered as a substitute to the majority
report, being the ordinance introduced by him a few
days since, abolishing slavery in 1864 and apprenticing
the slaves so emancipated for a period of twelve years.

Mr. Gravilly offered an amendment to the Breckingles
substitute that it shall be the duty of the Legislature, at
its first season after the passage of this ordinance, to devise means for ascertaining the number of slaves belongvise means for ascertaining the number of slaves to be paid to their owners. Agreed to, 43 to 49.

Mr. Forum offered an aspendment providing for the
aborition of slavery in 1870 and appreciating all minors
until they reach the age of twenty-one years, which only
received two affirmative votes.

Adjourned.

Postponement of the Pennsylvania.

Union State Convention.

PRILADRIFMA, June 24, 1863.

At a special meeting of the Union State Central Committee to day, it was resolved that in the present emergency, while many of the delegates to the Union State Convention are engaged in the military service and cannot be present at the meeting appointed to be held at Pittsburg on the 11th of July, it is deemed expedient to postpone the Convention mathible 5th of August.